Some Queries which deserve no Consideration, answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph, only to satisfie the ridiculous enquiries of the trifling P——r that made 'em Publick.

Q. 1. IF it be not necessary to enquire on what occasion a Million of *Louis d'Or's* have come into *England*, since the death of the King of *Spain*; that so, according to the Event of that enquiry, some body may be thanked, or may be hang'd?

1. *Answ.* The Querist ought in the first place to make out the certainty of the Money sent over from *France*, and then enquire how it was laid out; but he takes common report for infallibility, and is for searching into the disbursements before he can make out the receipt. One of our News-Papers indeed some time since made mention of 60000 *Louis d'Or's* that were sent over to a Foreign Minister, but he has swell'd it to a Million, in order to let the world know that he was skill'd in the Rules of Multiplication.

2. What was the true Reason which made some Men fall so violently on the Treaty of Partition of *Spain*, after it was quite out of doors: Whether if it was to excuse the *French* King's breach of Faith, it was not civilly done; and if it was to cover their own bargain, that he should have the whole, it was not craftily done?

Answ. 2. When any sudden misfortune falls upon a People, it is but natural to search into the causes of it, and tho' the Partition Treaty was out of doors, as he calls it, by the *French* King's acceptance of the King of *Spain*'s Will, yet the remembrance of it must needs be reviv'd on account of the breaking out of those Difficulties which were the consequences of it; and the Enquiry which was made after the Projectors or those that advis'd his Majesty to such a Pernicious Treaty, rather exposd *Lewis* XIV. his breach of Faith, than conceal'd it, and was so far from endeavours to let him into the possession of the whole Monarchy, that they were incens'd even at his having so much as a part granted him.

3. Whe-

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3. Whether Monſ. *T——t's* Dukedom and blue Ribbond be not a full proof his Maſter thought his Money was judiciouſly diſtributed; and whether there can be a better hint for diſcovering the Takers, than to call to mind, who were moſt eager in maintaining it was too ſoon to enter into a War, till all honeſt and wiſe men ſaw it was too late?

3. *Anſw.* Servants may be prefer'd for other tokens of Fidelity than the diſtributions of Money: And tho' our Author is much out of the way in making a Duke of Count *Tallard*, his Majeſty without doubt was much in the right for beſtowing a Blue Ribbond and a conſiderable Eſtate upon him, ſince its well known how he ſtood up for his Maſters Intereſt at this Court. As for thoſe Gentlemen whom he would have to be brib'd, on account of their being willing, for the Peoples eaſe, whom they repreſented, to put off the War till farther expedients were try'd to continue the Peace, 'tis certain they deſerve our thanks, and every *Engliſhman* will give 'em them, that is not a Mercers Chappel-Mutineer, or a *Buckinghamſhire* Grand-Jury man.

4. Whether Monſ. *T——d*, when he ſaid of a Noble M——. That he was *le dernier des Hommes*, meant that he had not done all he could, or that he could not do all that he had undertaken?

4. *Anſw.* The Noble Marqueſs hinted at in this Query is a Perſon of ſo receiv'd a Character, that Monſieur *Tallard's* Expreſſions in relation to him can never turn to his diſadvantage, ſince he's too fix'd in his love for his native Country to enter into Agreements with Foreigners in order to betray it.

5. Whether it be a good proof of the Secreſie of our Councils, That the firſt Notice of our having own'd the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*, ſhould come from the *Paris* Gazette?

5. *Anſw.* The Recognition of the New King of *Spain's* Title, was firſt made to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty at *Verſailles*, and afterwards diſpatch'd to *Madrid* by the Earl of *Manchester*; from whence, had our Author been well skill'd in Geography, or the ſcale of Miles, he might have made this Obſervation, that *Paris* is ſome hundred Leagues nearer to us, than *Madrid*.

6. Why they who were afraid of giving Offence, by ſo much as naming the PEACE OF EUROPE in *February*, ſhould talk of reducing the exorbitant Power of *France* in *June*? Whether the Change was owing to one Petition that did come, and more that were fear'd? Or, whether a certain great Prince might not allure men to ſpeak a big word, when it could ſignifie nothing, rather than not ſecure the meeting again of ſure Friends?

6. *Anſw.* They were ſo far from being afraid to name the Peace in *February*, that they actually voted in that very Month to give his Majeſty ſupplies, in order to preſerve it, but as the Succeſſion was the firſt thing propos'd in the Kings Moſt Gracious Speech; ſo it was but decent, and the duty of Subjects to begin with what was recommended to 'em, as a thing chiefly to be inſiſted on. When they had run thro' that Bill, then, the Exorbitant Power of *France*, was call'd in queſtion, and ſuch Meaſures taken to reduce it into its proper Compaſs, that there is no doubt but the ſucceſs will anſwer the greatneſs of the deſign, if Fleets at Sea, or Armies at Land are ſufficient to put a curb to it.

7. Whe-

7. Whether the Men who oppos'd putting the Crown on K——g *Will*——'s head, be not the fitteſt to be truſted to keep it fix'd and eaſie there?

7. *Anſw.* Some Gentlemen in the Houſe of Commons that could not without regret take leave of their natural Allegiance, were indeed againſt Crowning K——g *W*——*m*, in hopes that means might be found to bring the late King to his duty without ſuch violent meaſures; but after his preſent Majeſty was ſeated on the Throne, and they had a Clearer inſight into his late Majeſty's Actions, they have not only ſtood by the truſt that has been repos'd in 'em, but are better qualify'd, if the *Spartan* Maxim holds good, to ſupport the preſent Government, than thoſe that were ſo eaſily drawn over to comply with it.

8. Whether, as the caſe ſtands, the *Habeas Corpus* Act be a ſufficient Security for the liberty of the Subject? and whether Arbitrary Power be not leſs terrible in the hands of One, than of Many; ſince in the firſt caſe ſhame or pity may ſometimes prevail, but never in the other?

8. *Anſw.* The benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was not allow'd the *Kentiſh* men, and others, who were priſoners to the Serjeant at Arms, on account of their High-Miſdemeanors: And ſince they had gone out of the road of Modeſty, by preſcribing Laws to thoſe they were to receive 'em from, it was neceſſary the Gentlemen affronted, ſhould leave the uſual methods of Juſtice, and make uſe of others that were more ſevere in order to puniſh 'em.

9. By what Law the executive power of the Government has been transferr'd; and how much better things have been adminiſtred, ſince it has been exercis'd by the H—— of C——s?

9. *Anſw.* By his Majeſty's own Act and Deed, who has been pleas'd to repoſe ſuch a Confidence in his Parliament, as ſhould be between King and People; and its manifeſt the ſucceſs of this good underſtanding was ſuch, that even the *French* Ambaſſador was amaz'd at their diligence, and when he took leave of our Nobility left ſome of them with this Complement, *That he ſhould carry over News to his Maſter, that would not be believ'd,* (viz.) *That the* Engliſh *Nation had mann'd and equipp'd forty Sail of Men of War, in leſs than a Month.*

10. Whether the requiring an account of what Officers have been put into the Army, and how an Addreſs has been executed as to the making Juſtices and Deputy Lieutenants, be not ſomewhat new in *England*?

10. *Anſw.* A true *Engliſh* Spirit for all that I know may be *new* amongſt ſome of this Noble P——rs Acquaintance in *England*, but if He'll pleaſe to ſearch into the Proceedings of ſome late Parliaments, He muſt needs be convinc'd that the Senators in thoſe days carried things at a much higher rate, and not only made *Juſtices*, but alſo put in *Officers* into the Army by their own Authority.

11. Whether a Vote which can abſolve a Sec—— of St——from his Oath, may not, when time ſhall ſerve, be made uſe of to abſolve People from other Oaths?

11. *Anſw.* When the Publick lies under a neceſſity of being made acquainted with ſome ſecret Tranſactions, which if not diſcover'd would be of ill conſequence to it, Secretary's of State are freed from their Obligation of Secrecy, and are actually abſolv'd from their Oath: But as for the latter part of the Queſtion the Queriſt may remember it has not been long ſince, when even a

Convention vote absolv'd the People from their Allegiance, so that he might have spar'd making the Enquiry.

12. Whether Innocence be not like to be safe, where the Accusers pretend to prescribe Rules to the Judges; and where, as soon as they accus'd, they can give Judgment themselves?

12. *Answ.* When P——rs are to be judg'd by themselves, and may clear each other of any imputation whatsoever, it is but proper that the Accusers, who are members, of the High Court of Parliament, should make such provision for the due Execution of Justice, as to concert Measures how to prevent Offenders that betray their Country from escaping the severity of the Law.

13. Whether more Invention was shewn in contriving Crimes for some late Accusations, or more Skill in contriving delays to hinder its being judg'd whether they were Crimes or no?

13. The Persons accused were Masters of the most Skill and Invention, first in finding out such indirect ways to enrich themselves, and afterwards in eluding the designs of Justice after they were grown wealthy.

14. Whether the Men employ'd in the high Commission by K——*J*—— would not make the fittest sett of Commissioners for disposing of Ecclesiastical Preferments under K—— *W*——?

14. *Answ.* Our Author might have put this Query in a Parenthesis, it being as proper to be left out as put in, but since he desires to be satisfied, He may take this Answer as flung away upon him, and be inform'd that King *James* His Commissioners did not dispose of Ecclesiastical Preferments, but only sate for the Redress of Grievances that crept into 'em: And the Members of our Learned and Indigent Clergy are enough to make appear to the World, that they might possibly if in their power make as equal a Distribution of Church Livings, as our present Fathers of the Church do.

15. Whether the Noble E—— and the Ber——*B*——, who contracted close Friendship, while they were serving the Church of *England* in the High Commission, do not join in serving the same Church, after the same manner, now they are instigating the lower H—— of Con—— against the B——'s?

15. *Answ.* The Noble E—— and B—— have both publickly confessed their mistake in complying with His late Majesty's Commission, and have had the present Kings pardon for it: And since Translations from one Bishoprick to another, have cast an Odium on the Church from the Covetousness of its Members, and the Upper House of Convocation were for bearing too high a Head over the Lower, those Clergymen deserve the Publick thanks that stood up in defence of their Priviledges, and heightned their Characters by endeavouring to suppress the Exorbitant greatness of the Spiritual L——ds.

16. Whether it be not obvious that the *E*—of *M*— may have a more decent excuse for delivering up his present Master, than the L— Ch—had for betraying his Old Master; and whether it be impossible, that the same man should take a Fancy to play the same Trick twice?

16. *Answ.* If the Lord *Churchill* betray'd his old Master, by forsaking him when he saw He would not be perswaded to take just and advisable Measures, what Predicaments are the whole People of *England* under that equally deserted him? His Lordship left King *James* because he follow'd bad Council, and the Querist must be no great Friend to his present Majesty if he has the least apprehension that the Earl of *Marlborough* will give him the slip upon the same Account.

17. Whe-

17. Whether my Lord *Sly* has not acted a very open part of late; and whether he would have so far pluck'd off the Mask, if his Expectations were not very near, as well as very sure.

17. *Answ.* The noble Peer whom he introduces under the name of the Lord *Sly*, is a Gentleman of such known Abilities and Affection for his Country, that its not in the power of Envy to blast his Reputation. He has acted no otherwise in Parliament, and taken no other Liberties than his Place allows him, since every Person might speak his mind in relation to the succession Bill then in Agitation, and He gave His Sentiments for no other Reason than that he thought 'em to be Equitable and Just.

18. What Mr. *H*——*y* meant, when he stop'd the motion for abjuring the Pr——*W*——, by saying, It was to do him too much Honour to name that Gentleman? Whether his Prophecy, that before the Session ended, Things should be so ordered that the Gentleman should be never more thought of, be fulfill'd? And whether the way to accomplish it, was to contrive to place Sir *J*——*B*——'s in the Chair of the C—— for the Succession Bill?

18. *Answ*, Mr. *H*——*y* certainly did it out of no kindness to the Prince——*W*—— but out of some respect to the Parliament and Himself, since Abjuration Oaths are things that have been of ill Consequence, and its not in the power of Man to hinder Revolutions that Heaven brings about. As for the Prophecy, People may talk of the young Gentleman at St. *Germains* as long as they please, but Sir *John Bowl*'s, who was made Chairman for Proposing the Dutchess *Domager* of *Hannover*, has taken such care by the Bill he brought in to settle the Succession, that it will be beyond any Bodies Power to Act for Him.

19. Whether Mr. *H*——*y* has not made choice of a very proper Envoy, in sending *Toland* to notify to the good old Pr——ess, that she owes the Crown to the Sp——r? And whether, hereafter, if she finds her self oblig'd to make the one her Treasurer for his Honesty, she must not make the other Arch-b—— for his Religion?

19. *Answ.* Its a great sign our Man of Questions, knows nothing of the matter when he brings in *Toland* for the Speakers Envoy. Since its as certain as Truth it self he went at my *L*—— *M*—— Motion, who was such an Enemy to the Impeachments which Mr. ——*H*——*y* stood up for, that he was heard to say, when he had his *Hannover* new Suit on, *Damn him they would impeach 'em in a short time for wearing Gold and Silver Brocade upon their sleeves.* As for *Toland* he may make a tolerable good *Lutheran* Archbishop, but the Speaker has no such desire or being a Courtier as to sue to be Treasurer to a Princess whose great Age will not suffer her to finger any English Cash.

20. Which part *J*—— *k H*—— acts best, railing against K—*W*—— in the H—— of C——, or the *French* King in *Gl—shire*.

20. *Answ*, Mr. *How* has too great a deference for Crown'd Heads, than to rail against either, and if he behaves himself no otherwise in the Country than he does at *Westminster* he merits the People of *Glocestershires* Affection, as he does the People of *England* in Generals thanks.

21. Whether the making a Grant of *So H—fields* to the E—— of *Portland*, for having refused it to *J—k H*—— can ever be forgiven? And whether *J—k H*—— does not avoid the sin of Ingratitude, let him rail ever so much;

while

while he forbears to write Libels; because tho' it be plain, he owes his Hand to the Kings Mercy, it is not upon Record, that he owes his Tongue to him.

21. *Answ.* Mr. *How* might have larger Presents than the worth of *So-H—fields* if he would give 'em his Acceptance, and tho' he had the Misfortune sometime since to have a misunderstanding with a certain Person in the Verge of the Court, he gave a noble Answer to an Adulatory sort of a Courtier there, who pointed to his Golden Key which he then wore as Vice-Chamberlain, when he reply'd *it should not lock his Mouth* i. e, makes him silent when the publick grievances called out for redress.

22. Whether a worthy M——r, of about 6 or 700 *l.* a Year, who can spend 2000 a Year, and yet make Purchases, and takes up Mortgages, all the while, has not found out an Expedient which might reasonably put him above envying any body for either Grant, Office or Pensions.

22. *Answ.* As this is a malicious reflection upon the Honour of the afore-said Gentleman, so it requires no other return to it, than that Mr. *Hows* Prudence will neither permit him to spend beyond his yearly Income, or his known Generosity suffer him not to live up to it. If he has made Purchases or taken up Mortgages, there is no certainty from thence that it must be with *Monsieur Tallards Louis d' Or's*, since there are several *English* Gentlemen, amongst the rest some Men of great Quality, that have other dispensations from Fortune than what come in Company with Bribes.

23. Whether it be not the worst sort of ill husbandry, to employ Men without Reward, to examine into and state Accounts? And what Dr. *D—t* meant, when he offered himself to spend Two or Three Years in such a Business? If he was, during that time, to subsist upon Charity or Corruption.

23. To save the Publick Money must certainly be allowed to be praise worthy and if Dr. *Davenant* with other worthy members undertook to state the Publick Accounts without any charge to the People, believe me, 'twas an Act of Generosity that ought to have had a better return than what our Querist gives it, and there was no occasion for Corruption or Charity, for them to subsist upon, when they had plentiful Estates for their support without it.

24. Whether it would not make a tolerable good Picture to represent Four greedy *Knaves* struggling with one another, who should catch a Golden Ball, which in the mean time is fallen into a quiet honest Man's Lap? And whether at last Mr. *C—s* will not see that he has no Friends, and Sir *T— P—* that he deserves none? Whether Sir *B— S—* will stay, or Mr. *H—t* can stay till another Vacancy.

24, *Answ.* As for the Lord Cheif Justice of the Common Pleas Place 'tis plain, no Man disputes but that it is possessed by a worthy Gentleman, but had either of the Four worthy Persons he brings in as Candidates for it under the unmannerly Appellation of greedy Knaves, *viz.* Mr. *Conyers*, Sir *Thomas Powis* Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, or Mr. *Harcourt*, been Masters of it, we might not have wanted a due Execution of Justice.

25. Whether Sir *E— S—* did not deserve the thanks of the H— in *March*, for detecting Bribery in others; and whether the H— did not deserve the Thanks of Sir *E——— S———* in *May*, for stifling the detection of Bribery in himself? And whether mankind will not agree it to be just, to Vote the producing mens Letters under their own hands to be a malicious endeavor to raise Reflections and scandalous Reports against them?

25. *Answ.*

25. *Answ.* Sir *Edward Seymour* if ever Man deserved the thanks of the House, received 'em as his due for detecting Bribery, and tracing Mr. *Sh—d* and others thro' all their indirect shifts and turnings: And whatever the House did in Vindication of his Honour was an effect of their Gratitude and not of their Partiality,

26 Whether there ever was a Life more uniform and of a piece, than Sir *E* —— *S* ——'s! A like ill manner'd, ill natur'd and insolent; alike corrupt, whether in or out of the Chair, whether in or out of Favour; the same Enemy to his Country, when pretending to the name of a Patriot, and when ridiculing it. As to private matters, he began with cheating his Father, went on with cheating all who were intrusted to him, or trusted him, and concluded with cheating his own Son. As to the Publick, he has always acted steady, by one Rule, got what he could without Remorse or Shame.

26, *Answ,* To have a Life Uniform and of a Peice would be a Character worthy of Sir *Edward*, did not the Libel squint of one side, and mean it only regular in the Prosecution of Irregularities, The Patriot that is so villainously traduc'd, has had his Education in Courts, yet is charged with want of Breeding, has always been an Enemy to Pride in others, yet is here said to be fond of it in Himself, has found out Corruption in all its shapes, and diligently trac'd it towards a Discovery in all Parliaments, yet makes it his own Practice, has always studied his Countries good, whither at Court or in his private Retirements, yet acts contrary to the very endeavours he so sincerely makes use of. If these be not contradictions, then what relate to his private Concerns are all Truths, as his Cheating his Father, when in his Life-time he had considerable Posts without being any trouble to him, and defrauding his Son when he has lately been at the Fatigue and Charge of going over to *Ireland*, with him in order to settle his Estate so as it may not be in the Power of any One to cheat him.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM